



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

aborigines, for which he invites the assistance of those who have special information on the subject. In the present volume he gives in readable form the leading facts now known as to the antiquity, origin, development, history, and customs of the Australians.

In Mr. Hill-Tout's volume on the Indians of western Canada he deals with two clearly defined linguistic stocks, the Salish and the Déné, scattered over the vast area between Hudson Bay and the Pacific. The author shows how difference of climate has produced diversity of development so that the Pacific coast Salish differ much in their mode of life from the interior Salish, the latter much resembling the Déné, who live to the east of the Rocky Mountains. All the main features of native life, houses, clothes, food, domestic and war instruments, customs at birth, courtship, marriage, and death, social organisation, and religious beliefs are well described. The volume concludes with this significant generalisation concerning the Indians before they were touched by white influences:

The life, then, of an average Western Indian, as it was lived in the earlier days, was not that of a vicious or degraded savage. He had advanced many stages beyond this when we first came into contact with him, and his life, though simple and rude, was on the whole well ordered and happy; and if his wants and aspirations were few, so also were his cares and worries.

Mr. Werner's volume on "The Natives of British Central Africa," dealing with the natives of the British Protectorate, opens with a very satisfactory account of the geography, flora and fauna of this region, describes the six great tribes that inhabit it, and gives a general account of their tribal organisations, religion, languages, arts and industries, and very many phases of the native life. It is an excellent summary of these peoples and of the geographical environment that influences them.

Mr. Crooke, in the "Natives of Northern India," describes their environment, race types, social and industrial life and religious beliefs. He makes clear the fact that the area and population of this region are so great that in dealing with the inhabitants it is necessary to avoid general statements as far as possible. "The Punjabi stands to the Bengali much in the same relation as Scotsmen to Italians; they differ one from the other in race, character, language, and social institutions."

A Trip to the Orient. The Story of a Mediterranean Cruise.

By Robert Urie Jacob. vi and 392 pp., Illustrations. The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1907.

A narrative of globe trotting that has its own claim to attention. It is the simple story of experiences on a tourist excursion to the Orient conducted by one of the large steamship lines which engage in this business. The voyagers were a congenial party and pleasant acquaintanceships were formed during their perambulations from Gibraltar to Palestine and from Karnak to Naples. It differs from the usual tourist book because it treats on the whole of a large party and their experiences. Doubtless many will be interested in such a record of what one may expect to get in entertainment and edification on these attractively advertised excursions. A novel feature is the artistic photographs, nearly 200, made by amateur photographers in the party. In nearly every picture we see many of the tourists amid striking surroundings. They certainly have every appearance of enjoying themselves. It is a readable and entertaining book.